

NEW TAXA AND COMBINATIONS IN *EUCALYPTUS*—4

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ABSTRACT

Johnson, L. A. S. (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia 2000) and D. F. Blaxell (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia 2000) 1980. *New Taxa and Combinations in Eucalyptus—4. Telopea 1 (6): 395-397, Pl. XIV.*—The new species *E. olsenii* from southern N.S.W. is described and a new series *Olsenianae* is set up within the subgenus *Monocalyptus* to accommodate it.

MAJ: O *Eucalyptus olsenii* L. Johnson & D. Blaxell, sp. nov.

Arbor ad 10 m alta; cortex laevis. Cotyledones reniformes, discolores. Folia adulta lanceolata, non opposita, falcata, 6-14 cm longa, 1.5-2 cm lata. Nervi laterales non prominentes, sub angulo circa 35°. Umbellastri axillares, 7-florae. Alabastra matura circa 1.5 cm longa, perigynio campanulato, circa 1.0 cm longo, operculo conico, apiculato. Fructus globosi vel doliiformes, circa 1.5 cm diametro, valvis 4 in perigynio inclusis.

HOLOTYPE: Ridge S. of Dampier Trig., E. of Big Badja Hill, Southern Tablelands, New South Wales (MR 402100 Badja sheet 1:25 000), H. Fairlie-Cunninghame NSW 132650, 6.1972 (NSW). Pl. XIV. ISOTYPES to be sent to K, FR1.

Tree to 10 m high, up to 0.3 m d.b.h. Bark smooth on trunk and branches, cream to whitish in colour, with a small stocking of rough (but not stringy) bark at the base. Cotyledons reniform, 0.8 cm long, 1.2 cm broad, green above, purplish beneath. Juvenile leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, sessile, paler beneath, c. 6 cm long, c. 2.5 cm wide, slightly cordate at the base. Leaves, stems and axillary shoots of young seedlings thickly clothed with radiating hairs of subtype "r (M)" (Johnson 1972). Adult leaves lanceolate, not opposite, petiolate, concolorous, up to 14 cm long and 2 cm wide. Lateral veins at c. 35° to the midrib, not prominent, intra-marginal vein c. 1 mm from the margin, not prominent. Petiole terete, slightly flattened dorsiventrally, c. 7 mm long. Umbellasters axillary, 7-flowered; peduncle terete to slightly flattened, 5-8 mm long, 3-4 mm in diameter. Mature buds sessile to slightly pedicellate c. 1.5 cm long; perigynium campanulate, c. 1 cm long, strongly ridged longitudinally but with two of the ridges more pronounced. Operculum single, conical to pyramidal, slightly apiculate, with two prominent longitudinal ridges continuous with those on the perigynium. Stamens pale yellow, all fertile; filaments flexuose, of various lengths, not all sharply deflexed in the bud; anthers reniform, c. 0.5 mm × 0.5 mm. Style thick, c. 1 mm in diameter, reaching almost to inner tip of operculum in bud. Fruits globular to barrel-shaped, c. 1.5 cm in diameter, sessile, longitudinally ridged with two opposite ridges more pronounced particularly towards the base. Disc c. 4 mm wide, vertically depressed; stamino-phore narrow and, with the operculum scar, forming the rim of the orifice. Orifice c. 7 mm diameter. Valves 4, deeply enclosed in the perigynium.

DISTRIBUTION: This very distinct species is known only from a few localities in the same general area of the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales. Although we have not seen this species in the field, we understand that it forms almost pure stands on the tops and sides of steep rocky ridges (I. Olsen, H. Fairlie-Cunninghame & M. I. H. Brooker pers. comm.) It is perhaps of interest that a new species of *Acacia* occurs associated with the eucalypt.

Plate XIV

HOLOTYPE of *Eucalyptus olsenii* L. Johnson & D. Blaxell

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mother Woila, Upper Tuross River area, *I. Olsen* 4.1971 (NSW); Ridge south of Dampier Trig., east of Big Badja Hill, *H. Fairlie-Cunninghame* NSW 132650, 6.1972 (NSW)—TYPE; Mother Woila, c. 72 km SSW. of Braidwood, *R. G. Coveny* 5945 & *A. N. Rodd* 1.1975 (NSW); Mother Woila Peak, headwaters of Tuross River, 45 km NNW of Cobargo, *R. Story* 8198, 11.1975 (CANB, NSW).

This species has been named after Ian Olsen, formerly Landscape Designer at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, who has been responsible for bringing to our attention over a number of years many previously unknown taxa in several genera.

The affinities of this species are obscure. Initially we placed it near the "Ashes" (MAK1 *Strictinae*) on the basis of leaf and fruit characters. When the first seedlings grown from the Olsen specimen were observed to have radiating hairs, we assumed that seed batches had been confused. More seeds from the same specimen were sown and the same seedling characters appeared. Hairs of subtype "r (M)" are a consistent feature of, and otherwise confined to, Series MAH *Capitellatae*, all members of which when mature have long-fibred bark of the "Stringybark" type. *E. olsenii* is essentially smooth-barked throughout and shows no indication of "stringy" bark even in the basal stocking. In fruit shape it somewhat resembles members of MAK *Obliquae*, especially subseries *Strictinae*.

Although it exhibits characters of both MAH *Capitellatae* and MAK *Obliquae*, we have erected the series MAJ *Olsenianae* to accommodate this very distinctive species. The groupings and coding in *Monocalyptus* will need to be altered in a future revision of the Pryor & Johnson classification, and for the present *E. olsenii* is tentatively placed.

Analysis of the volatile oils of leaf material produced an unexpected mixture of components, of great interest to the chemists, but indicating no particular relationship of this species to any other in the subgenus (*E. Lassak* & *I. Southwell* pers. comm.).

The authors wish to thank Ian Olsen for presenting them with an interesting and "non-conforming" taxon, and Henry Fairlie-Cunninghame who collected the Type material whilst leading a bushwalking party. We are also grateful to Erik Lassak and Ian Southwell of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Ultimo, for their co-operation in distilling and analysing the volatile oil from this new species.

LITERATURE CITED

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